Ad to state Bneiness Notices

No.	Номе	
	INSURANCE COMPAN	Y
0	flice, No. 4. Wall-st	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF TH
	tiller, 1500 to 1	
Cash capital		250,000
Surplus over	A Call land and the	following named gen
At an election bei	Directors for the en-	ming year:
Lietnen were elected	George Pierce.	Levi P. Morton,
Charles J. Martin,	George Lierov	Cartis Noble.
A. F. Willmarth,	Ward A. Work,	John B. Hutchinson
Wm. G. Lambert,	James Low.	other and the Party
George C. Collins.	I. H. Frothingham,	Charles P. Buldwin
Danford N. Barney.	Chas. A. Bulkley.	H. Gilbert Ely,
Lucius Hopkins,	Cephas H. Norton.	Amos T. Dwight,
Thomas Messenger.	Geo. D. Mergan,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Theod. McNamer.	Jesse Hoyt.
Chas. B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
B. Watson Bull,	Oliver R. Wood,	John R. Ford.
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Alfred S. Barnes,	Sydney Mason,
Lucien D. Coman,	George Bliss,	
Homer Morgan,	Roe Lockwood,	Geo. T. Stedman,
Levi P. Stone.	John G. Nelson,	John W. Whitlock
William Co. S. Colonian and Assessed	Lyman Cooke,	Cyrus Yale, Jr.
At a marking of t	he Directors held th	his day, CHARLES J
THE AMERICAN ASSESSMENT STREET, MARTINE	MIGHINIA IN CIRCLES A	President, and A. F.
WILLMARTH, Vice-	President.	
ALTERNATION	I Mer way	SMITH Secretary.

New York, April 7, 1897. J. MILTON SMITH,

No. 23 Nausanst.

No. 23 Nausanst.

ONE DOOR BLEOW CEDAR STREET.

Will give their personal attention, as usual, during the source, to the sales of Household Funnitures at the residence of families removing or breaking up housekeeping. They have a spacious Salesroom, where they will hold regular sales to accommodate those who wish to avail themselves of this medium of disposal. HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,

MIRRORS, MIRRORS, MIRRORS,

At Auction.

At Auction.

Particular attention is called to another column under head Auction notices to

Auction notices to

C. K. COVERT'S

second annual sale of Paris Mantles, Sidewall and Ovals, &c.,
on the 22d inst, at 164 a. m., at his warerooms, No. 324 Broad
way, between 21st and 22d-st.

IF YOU WANT TABLE CUTLERY Go to Dalley's; they have about 100 dozen Dinner, and 100 dozen Desert KNIVES left, and you can hav one or more dozens of cach at less than the Manufacturer's prices. Their store is at Nos 631 and 833 Broadway, and is the largest establishment for the sale of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver Plated Ware and Cultery, in America. See their List of Prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WROLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 51 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Cortains, Cornices, Gimps &c., which are oldered at the lowest prices.

Window-Shades.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close payers.

CAUTION! FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS! FRANGIFANNI:—PIESSE & LUBIN, Perfumery factors, L. I., are the only makers of the genuine FRANGIFANNI, etc. frome, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most fragr d lasting odour made. Sole agents for the United State & Co., Druggists, No. 599 Broadway. Sold everywhere

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVETS,
TAPRSTRY, BRUSSEL'S, THREE-PLV and INGRAIN CARPETING,
imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
notice, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES. The early bird
gets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WAT-EINS. No. 114 Fulton-st., has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boors and GATERS for Spring wear. They are all manufest tured by himself and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

CHEAP, CHASTE, CHARMING. CHEAP, CHASTE, CHARMING.
Our DECORATED TRA SETS at \$14 50; usual price \$23.
They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than the latter price.
Sec our lists for other things in the Dry Goods column of this
paper.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

C ARPETINGS!
A very large assortiment of the LATEST STYLES,
Now offered for Cash
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts.

N. R. COLLINS & Co.'s Old Stand, Corner of John and Nassau-sta. Spring Clothing.

RAGLANS, PROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS. PANTS.

VESTS. N. R. COLLINS & Co. SEWING MACHINES .- I. M. SINGER & Co.'s

SEWING BACHINES.

ACTION:

BACKETER a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about SEWING MACHINES, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will lears how to purchase a SEWING MACHINE with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York. MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,

Asron House,
Estrance on Broadway.
Open for Breakfast from 6 a. m. until 12 m.
Open for Dinner from 12 m. until 5 p. m. STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY-ST. For sale at

"S I G N S
for the
FERST OF MAY."
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
No. 101 Nassaust., next to The Herald Office.
Sign-Boards Always Ready.

FOR GAS FIXTURES Go to Balley's. They keep the largest assortment in New York, and their prices are much lower than any other house. See their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE ! !-WIGS ! !-BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourses have improvements pseudiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty,
case and durability—String to a charm. The largest and beat
stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his
timous Dyr. Sold at BATCHLOW'S, No. 223 Breadway.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c.-WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized Fault and Trees, including large Evergreen, enitable for immediate bearing and ornament. Price catalogues at Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS-GREAT BARGAINS Dwing to alterations to be made in the Piano-rooms at No.
233 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this sud next week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

HORACE WATERS, Agent. LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, EN-

CHAVINGS, AET MATERIALS, &C., TWENTY-FIVE FER CENTRELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 358 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES. -To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dy is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns, to pleasy deep blacks it produces; could nature do better? Impo-nible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

A SYLLOGISM!

and Gentleman desires a beautiful Head o Hair Proposition 2d.

The use of Lvon's Kathairon will, without fail, produce

Buch an one.
Therefore:
Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using Lycay's Kathashox. All pronounce the Kathashox to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.
Its immensebale—nearly 1,000,000 buttles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bettle.

HEATH, Wysscow & Co., w. Vork.

universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents pe bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOF & Co., Proprieters and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty-st., New York. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- A pro

way, New York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious,

FRANK G. JOHNSON'S PORTABLE LETTER Corving Pass, weight 3 ibs., with book and index, and cost \$5. Sold by N. Davidson, No. 9 Sprace st., New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES are very useful in al kinds of housework, protest the hands against corrosive dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

FINE ARTS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &C.

It has been spily remarked by critics, that good taste being intuitive, gents of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and purest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given celat to the Ready-made CLOTHING business, and by productions the most recherche in style, averted a subjection to the old regimen in gotting suited, let the community answer, and be assured that competition but prompts in to more streamous endesvors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded our CLOTHING. more stremons endeavors in a deathing, many beretofore awarded our CLOTHING.

W. T. JENNINGS & Co., -

Clothiers, No. 231 Broadway. Third door above Astor House.

DYSPEPSIA. FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION, is eured by taking CHICHESTER'S DYSPERSIA SPECIFIC; does not purge; made from Garden Vegetables. One to three drops in water at a dose. 50 cents per bottle by all Druggists. Depot No. 101 Wallest, New-York. Merchants, standants, clergymen and others, try it; you can do double the labor.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the Carper business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal et.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to currich Brussels Carpeting, 12 to 16; per yard.
Rich Volvet Carpeting, 12 to 16; per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Olicloths of every description at the lowest cash prices. PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK for sale

> And Paper Hangings.
> Latest Patterns at WM. E. Brown's,
> No. 261 Greenwich-st.,
> Between Murray and Robinson-sts. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

No. 261 Greenwich st., Between Murray and Rolinson-sta CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Purchasers before buy-

CHICKERING'S FTANOS.—Purchasers before or very ing, please call at No. 333 Broad-say, and examiné some very fine Jacob Chickering Pianos. Also, the Horace Water, Pianos, which will be sold very low during the coming week to make alterations in the store. Melosleons from \$25 to \$158. Second-hand Pianos, from \$30 to \$125. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and for sale on monthly payments.

HORACK WATERS, Agent. PARIS QUILLINGS, BLONDE LACES, ROUCHES

of every style. Just from former prices. A. BOYNTON, No. 22 Cedar-st. GALA WEEK AT INGERSOLL & SON'S .- The 28th annual Grand Beat Exhibition of this establishment will be open for this week. Admission free. No. 250 South-st.

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT FOR THE SPRING OF 1857.—The popularity of the HATS emanating from this estab-lishment is manifest in an extensive and rapidly-increasing de-mand, which is unmistakable evidence of their merit. Price #3.50. Compare this rich, highly-finished Hat with those fo-which they demand higher prices in Broadway, and the ESPEN SCHEID HAT will be found a better and finer article. The stor-is No. 118 Nassau st., between Ann and Beekman-sts.

HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS,

PAPER HANGINGS at Wholesde, of our own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the Trade at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & Co., No. 257 Broadway.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.—All new styles, of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by Thomas Fave & Co., No. 257

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, & C .- The new Catalogues of Wm. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, N. comprising extra large Trees for immediate ornament, can had, gratis, at Fowler and Wells's, No. 398 Broadway.

New-Bork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1857.

The Tribune

For California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer, Money and Mar-ket Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The George Law, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at o'cleck. The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at I o'clock p. m. Single copies n wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter. Price 6 cents.

The war of the Shells for the possession of Tammany Hall rages with great ferocity. All settlement seems impossible; two tickets have been nominated, and the election to-day will, unless some unlooked for arrangement is made, be one of the most exciting ever known in the Tammany Society.

The United States steam frigate Niagara has been repaired, and will sail to-day. The cylinder head has been replaced, and steam was got on her on Saturday.

The new Mayor of St. Louis, as will be seen by his inaugural address given elsewhere, fully avows and ably maintains the great principles of Free Labor upon which he was elected. The Mayor has already made one convert in the person of the President of the Board of Aldermen, who, in reply to the Mayor's Address, fully indorsed his advocacy of Free Labor. It is said, indeed, that this gentleman, though reckoned on the Pro-Slavery side, has been long in part convinced of the truth of the sentiments to which he now for the first time gives public utterance; but to encourage a timid bashful ness to speak out, may well be set down as equivalent to a conversion. The thing will not stop here. The first bold push having been made in St. Louis, emancipation will speedily be found to have more friends and advocates in all parts of Missouri than anybody had previously supposed.

Our Legislature closed on Saturday a session of One Hundred and Three days, during which some Eight Hundred Acts were passed—the largest number, we believe, ever passed at one Legislative Session. Most of them were, of course, of but local interest, but among them were acts to complete our Eric Canal Enlargement with its collaterals and provide for the same by Tax-to restrict and license the sale of Intoxicating Liquors-to prevent frauds in the sale of Passage Tickets-to revise our City Charter-to reform our Boards of Aldermen. Councilmen and Supervisors-to establish a Metro politan Police District-to abolish fees to County Judges, and others of general interest. One act was passed that we decidedly condemn-that which proposes to improve the breed of Horses by means certain to deteriorate the breed of Men-that is, by a public race-course, on which there is to be no betting or cambling of any kind! Two bills granting \$25,000 each from the State Treasury toward the endowment of Colleges at Rochester and Canton, we consider decidedly objectionable in princi-

ple, though we know no institutions more deserv-

ing of such bounty than those benefited by these

grants. The Legislature did nobly in resolving to meet the expense of finishing the Public Works by tax. so as not to increase our State Debt; it deserves especially the thanks of our citizens for trying to alleviate the load of mismanagement and prodigality under which they grown; and it has passed a Liquor bill which, if faithfully executed, must shut up nine-tenths of the grogshops in our State and at least nineteen-twentieths of those which infest this and other cities. We have no faith in License laws, unless as steps to something better; but this, with all its imperfections, is the best one ever yet passed. The requirement of twenty freeholders as signers of each petition for a license-each of them to be a signer of no other petition for licensewould of itself close nine-tenths of the groggeries in this city and Brooklyn. True, the law does not say that they must own freeholds in the election districts wherein they and the applicant reside; and we understand that the manufacture of bogus freeholds in "JohnBrown's Tract," worth perhaps fifty cents each, has already begun, with express reference to this business of signing liquor-dealers petitions; but no decent Board of Excise will treat these sham freeholds as worth any more than the paper which falsely asserts their validity. We beg the appointing power in each County to take care that men of probity, intelligence and firmness are chosen for Commissioners of Excise, so that the new law shall have fair play. If it does, it will

diminish drinking by one-half and drunkards by

perance and of Moderate Drinking everywhere combine to insure a fair trial to this law, and its passage will prove the dawn of a brighter era to our rum-scourged State.

The Albany Evening Journal says: "We have not, in our long acquaintance with legis-lation, any recollection of a Legislature that devoted itself so untiringly to its duties as this one. It contained more working members, and gave more hours to business than any other that has assembled here for thirty years. There has been far less useless debate than heretofore. When members spoke, it was generally to the question and to the purpose. And the de-bates were conducted with ability and denity, members uniformly preserving self-respect and good temper.

Order has reigned in both Houses.
"The Republican party, on which the responsibility of legislation rests, has no reason to regret that re sponsibility. The presiding officers and clerks of each House have performed, in a most acceptable manner, their whole duty.

"Much of the business of the last Legislature, by enson of its delinquencies and indolence, was thrown upon this. The Governor, in a conscientious discharge of his duty, was constrained to veto an overloaded Supply bill. This occasioned a temporary, but not un friendly, conflict between these branches of the Government, which, however, was subsequently adjusted consistently with the independence and integrity of both; and they separated with mutual confidence and regard.

Provision has been made, in an honest, discreet way, for the completion of the Public Works. More was done, perhaps, for the Public Institutions than the condition of the finances warranted. But the Legislature was unwilling to withhold the accustomed munificence of the State. In this, the heart got the better of the bend."

-We will only add that the State owes a special debt to Gen. LEAVENWORTH of Onondaga and Judge Hogeboom of Columbia for their resolute. vigilant, and indefatigable efforts to defeat projects of prodigality and protect the State Treasury. Their efforts will be gratefully remembered.

The triumph of the Free-State men of Kansas at the election just held in LEAVENWORTH is a most significant and cheering meident. The leaning of Leavenworth on the great issue, unlike every other place of any note in Eastern Kansas, was originally, and till now has been, doubtful, or at least disputed. All acquainted with the history of Kansas know that Kickapoo, Doniphan, Atchison, Lecompton, with perhaps one or two other settle ments of some consequence, were Pro-Slavery in their origin, while Lawrence, Topeka, Council City, Waubonsa, Osawatamie, and nearly every other cluster of white men's habitations off the Missouri line, originally were, and still are, Free-State. Leavenworth alone has been a sort of neutral ground, settled by both parties, and inclining alternately to either, though generally under Pro-Slavery rule by reason of its immediate neighborhood to several of the strongest nests of Border-Ruffianism on the Missouri side. The way it was carried for Slavery in the memorable legislative election of March 30th, 1855, is thus quietly and truthfully narrated in the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee:

"XVITH DISTRICT .- For some time previous to the "XVITH DISTRICT.—For some time previous to the election, meetings were held and arrangements made in Missouri to get up companies to come over to the Territory and vote: and the day before and on the day of election, large bodies of Missourians from Platte, Clay, Ray, Chariton, Carroll, Clinton and Saline Counties, Mo., came into this District and camped there. They were armed with pistols and bowie-knives, and some with guns and rifles, and had badges of hemp in their button; holes and elsewhere about their persons.

On the morning of the election, there were from "On the morning of the election, there were from 1,000 to 1,400 persons present on the ground. Previous to the election, Missourians endeavored to persuade the two Free-State judges to resign by making threats of personal violence to them, one of whom resigned on the morning of election, and the crowd chose another to fill his place. But one of the judges, the Free-State judge, would take the oath prescribed by the Governor, the other two deciding that they had no right to swear any one who offered to vote, but that all on the ground were entitled to vote. The only votes refused were those of some Delaware Indians, some 30 Wyandot Indians being allowed to vote.

were those of some Demands thanks, some 50 Wy-andot Indians being allowed to vote.

"One of the Free-State candidates withdrew in con-sequence of the presence of the Missourians, amid cheering and acclamations by the Missourians. During Western Missouri, with a large number of Missourian who voted and then returned on the boat.

on board, who voted and then returned on the board. The Missourians gave as a reason for their core and the desired to force any over to vote, that the North ion into the Territory, and they wanted to countern that movement. Some of the candidates and many of the Missourians took the ground that, under the Kanas Nebraska act, all who were on the ground on the day of election were entitled to vote, and others, that having out a town, staking a lot, or driving down stakes, even on another man's claim, gave them a right to vote. And one of the members of the Council, K. R. Rees, declared in his testimony that he who should put a different construction upon the law must be either a knave or a fool.

be either a knave or a fool.

"The Free-State men generally did not vote at that election; and no newly-arrived Eastern emigrants were there. The Free-State Judge of Election refused to there. The Free-State Judge of Election refused to sign the roturns until the words 'by lawful resident voters' were stricken out, which was done, and the returns made in that way. The election was contested, and a new election ordered by Gov. Reeder for the

22d of May.

"The testimony is divided as to the relative strength "The testimony is divided as to the relative strength of parties in this district. The whole number of voters in the district, according to the census returns, was 385; and, according to a very carefully-prepared list of voters, prepared for the Pro-Slavery candidates and other Pro-Slavery men, a few days previous to the election, there were 305 voters in the district, including those who had claims but did not live on them. The whole number of votes cast was 964. Of those named in the census 106 voted. Your Committee, upon careful examination, are satisfied that there were not over 150 legal votes cast, leaving 814 illegal votes."

Every statement embodied above is based upon the direct, positive affidavits of three or more evewitnesses, and is as well authenticated as the fight

of Bunker Hill. This election having been contested, Gov. Reeder set it aside and ordered another for the 22d of May following: when the Missourians came over in force again, pelled 560 Pro-Slavery against 140 Free State votes (when there were not above 300 legal voters in the district), and reëlected their Pro-Slavery Members of the Legislature, who thereupon were admitted to the seats which they still hold. It would have made no olds if they had not, however; us the second elections held under Gov. Reeder's appointment at Lawrence, Douglas, Council City and "One Hundred and Ten," were all scouted by the Border-Ruffian majority of the Bogus Legisla ture, who expelled the Free-State Members thu elected, and admitted instead the Pro-Slavery men chosen by the invaders on the 30th of March afore-

On the 15th of December following, the Free State men held an election throughout the Territory to ratify or reject the Topeka Constitution: but the poll in Leavenworth was broken up by Pre-Slavery mob, mainly Missourians, who smashed the ballot-bex, drove out the Judges, beat and kicked one of the clerks who seized the box and tried to carry it off, and who was badly injured. So ended that election.

One month thereafter-the Topeka Constitution having been ratified-the Free-State Election for State Officers was held; but, the Mayor of Leavenworth having forbidden the opening of a poll in that city, some of the Free-State men went out to Easton, a poll several miles distant, and voted. On their way to this poll, they were assailed by a Propere than three-fourths. Let the friends of Tem- Slavery gang and robbed of their guns; at the poll, this mob continually threatened to seiza the ballotbox and break up the poll; and on their way home to Leavenworth, a party of seven Free-State men were set upon and captured by an overpowering Pre-Slavery gang known as "the Kickapoo Radgers," whose captain liberated all the prisoners but Mr. R. P. Brown, who was most inhumanly backed to pieces and butchered in cold blood by the villains-his mutilated body being finally tumbled down at his own door, driving his wife to insanity. None of his murderers has ever been indicted or proceeded against in any way by the Pro-Slavery Territorial authorities.

Soon after this murder, a Missouri mob gathered in Leavenworth, and destroyed the office of The Territorial Register, the Free-State organ there. Its proprietor and editor was Mr. M. W. Delahay, a Pierce and Douglas Democrat from Alabama; but he was now in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and had been chosen to Congress under the Free-State Constitution, and for this his establishment was utterly destroyed.

In September last, a Charter Election was about to be held in Leavenworth, and the Free-State men expected to earry it. To prevent this, a Pro-Slavery mob was collected, who went from house to house of the known Free-State men, ordering each to take boat for St. Louis forthwith. Dozens were thus driven off, leaving their property at an hour's notice to be plundered by their enemies. Only one man-Mr. William Phillips-ventured to resist. He bolted his doors and with his brother stood to their arms. But the number opposed to them was overwhelming: Mr. Phillips was shot dead, his brother badly wounded and captured, and the house plundered. The telegraph (misled by a coincidence of name) first reported one of our regular correspondents as the victim-a mistake which we instantly contradicted. It did not the less serve an admirable purpose to the Northern allies of the Border Ruffians, who thereupon preached long homilies on the exaggeration and falsehood of the Republican bulletins from Kansas

The Charter Election in Leavenworth was held next day, and of course showed a wonderful unanimity. The Pro-Slavery Mayor and Council received 121 votes, while no Free-State man dared show his face at the polls. Immense was the exultation of the Pro-Slavery oracle in Leavenworth over this "glorious victory."

The election just held comes next in order. The population has of course largely increased; the expelled Free-State men have doubtless mainly returned; and we hear nothing of any foul play. As the polls and all civil authority were in the hands of the Slave party, with all Missouri at their back. it can hardly be pretended that they did not have a fair chance. Yet the telegraph announces 190 Free-State majority.

"Why," says an inquirer, "cannot this be re peated at the Constitutional Election ordered by "the bogus Legislafure!" We answer-Because nobody can rote at that Election whom the Pro-Slavery officials shall not have chosen to inscribe on their registry lists. Those lists are entirely in the hands of the faction which knows itself immensely in the minority, yet is determined to win this Election, as it won that of March 30th, 1855, by force and fraud. Its Convention act positively excludes from voting all who were not in the Territory on the 15th of March-that is, more than half the Free-State men who will be citizens of Kansas when the Election is held. Of the old Free-State residents, it is notorious that a large' portion have not been registered, while thousands of non-resident Missourians have been. With dice thus scandalously loaded, the Free-State men have refused to play, knowing that their defeat is foreordained and cannot be prevented. This determination was made in advance of any advice from their friends abroad, who are falsely accused of having prompted it. Their outside enemies have been constantly advising and urging them to vote; and those who have preffered this unasked advice, finding it not likely to be taken, now falsely accuse this journal and others like it of having prompted the course of the Free-State men. We awaited their own decision, and have been guided by it, believing that they understood the case better than we, at this distance, could do.

The boundary dispute between New-York and Connecticut which: when the one was a Dutch and the other an English Colony, excited such sharp controversy and hard feelings, after having been sæmingly settled for more than a century, has again been revived. The Commissioners lately appointed on both sides to re-mark the line of 1731 which, in many places, had become nearly or quite obliterated, have been unable to agree, and have separated without performing the duty imposed upon them. We shall take this occasion to give a short history of the boundary.

The English colonists, as is well known, affected to treat the entire Dutch occupation of New-Netherlands as an infringement upon the rights of the British Crown, and on this pretense they were disposed to pay little or no attention to the Dutch claims of preoccupancy. In fact the entire Con nectient settlement was made in defiance of those claims and against the protestations of the Dutch whose port or trading post of Good Hope on the Connecticut, or as they called it in distinction from the Hudson, the Fresh River, established near the present site of Hartford, was the first occupation by white men of the banks of that stream. In defiance of the territorial claim thence arising, colonists from Massachusetts planted the Connecticut Colony on the very same spot, while Fort Say broke was built at the river's mouth to command the entrance into it. The establishment soon after of another and more distinct colony at Rodenburg (Red Hills), which the English called New-Haven, appreaching as it did the vicinity of New-Amsterdam, was a still more flagrant invasion of the Dutch territory. Nor did the fillibustering spirit of the New-Englanders stop here. Colonies, some recognizing the authority of Connecticut and others of New-Haven, planted themselves on Long Island, of which the whole eastern part thus fell by degrees under English control. Other colonies, advancing westerly along the northern shore of the Sound, took possession of Stratford, Fairfield, Stamford and Greenwich, though this town, originally planted by Patrick, who had been in the Dutel military service in Holland, and who had a Dutch wife, was persuaded after a while, and for a limited period, to acknowledge the jurisdiction of New-Netherlands. Patrick, who, according to Winthrop's account, "had fled from the yoke of Christ in the Massachusetts, the strictness of whose discipline be would neither bear in the Church oner yet in the country," was doubtless more inclined, from this state of mind, to submit to Dutch than to Connecticut or New-Haven jurisdiction. A similar cause saved West Chester to the Dutch, which town was originally settled by Anabaptist

refugees from Massachusetts.

Not content with these encroachments from the

north, the New-Englanders even attempted to surround the Dutch, as it were, by seeking to estabhish themselves in the Delaware or South River: but by the combined efforts of the Dutch and Swedes already there, this project was defeated. But though thus excluded from the Delaware, the people of New-Haven soon after established a trading post high up the Housatonic, which was regarded by the Dute th hardly less jealousy as designed to draw of the Indian trade from Fort Orange; and in fact it was the first step toward that close spproximation to the upper Hudson which the New-Englanders afterward made.

These various encroachments led to very hot words between New-Netherlands and New-England. In fact, it was nothing but the weakness of New-Netherlands that prevented a war. The palisade whence Wall street takes its name, inclesing the town of New-Amsterdam, and erected about this time, was intended as a means of defense not less against New-England than against Indian invasion. These controversies of limits were first tempo

rarily arranged by an agreement entered into in 1650, by which all the eastern part of Long Island -that part composing the present County of Suffolk-was yielded up to Connecticut and New-Haven, while on the main land the boundary was to begin at Greenwich Bay, and to run northerly twenty miles into the country, and beyond that as might be afterward agreed, but nowhere to approach the Hudson nearer than ten miles. It was not long, however, before new disputes broke out. The insatiate New-Englanders would, in all probaility, have gulped down the whole Dutch Colony. ad not the Duke of York intervened to snatch it ut of their jaws. New-Netherlands converted into New-York, and

ecome the property of a Royal Duke, was a far

more formidable opponent than it had been while

clonging to the Dutch West India Company. Though the Hartford and New-Haven men had ow joined forces under a single charter, they found themselves obliged to give way, and at once to resign every pretension to Long Island. But they did not give up their spirit of encroachment. No longer able to employ threats and violence, they new tried another plan. As to the boundary on the main land, Connecticut was charged with having practiced a piece of trickery on the New-York Commissioners. The initial-point on the Sound was fixed at tide-water in the Mamaroneck, whence the line was to run north-north-west to the southern limit of Massachusetts. Such a line, the New York Commissioners were made to believe-at least such was their subsequent allegation-would not anywhere approach the Hudson nearer than twenty miles. Upon reconnoissance it turned out that it would strike and cross the Hudson in the Highlands, thus extending the north part of Connecticut to the west side of the Hudson River. As soon as this fact became known, the Commissioners of New-York raised a loud outery against the fraud which, as they declared, had been practiced upon them; and the controversy was kept up for twenty years, serving longer still to keep alive that feeling of suspicion and dislike on the part of the old Dutch settlers toward the New-Englanders, which, though greatly modified by the lapse of time and more intimate association, has not yet entirely vanished from the breasts of some of their descendants. At length, under orders from England, a re-survey of the boundary took place in 1683-Governor Dongan and his Council meeting the Governor and Council of Connecticut for that purpose. Upon this occasion the Connecticut folks not only lost the territory they sought surreptitiously to gain under the former arrangement, but were obliged to make still further concessions. They retained, indeed, as at present-for the boundary as then fixed was substantially the present one-a triangular piece of territory on the Sound, already inhabited, but in the upper and unsettled district they were obliged to retreat to a more respectful distance from the Hudson. The whole line as thus agreed upon, including the upper and, till then, unsurveyed part, was run and marked in 1731-in which year, we may remark by the way, the City of New-York had, as appeared by a formal census, 8,032 mbs itants, and the whole prevince 50,289-not much more than half the number of which the colony of Connecticut could boast.

It would seem as if the people of Connecticut, as to this matter of territorial encroachment, were still up to their old tricks. Under pretense of straightening the line, their Commissioners want to get some additional slices of New-York. To that our Commissioners will not agree, and so the resurvey has come to a stand-still. The present people of Connecticut are chips of the old block, and those who have bargains or arrangements to make with them will do well to keep both eyes open.

A long correspondence has been published be tween Silas E. Burrows and Commodore Arm strong, commanding the American naval force in the Chinese Seas and recently engaged in the destruction of the Bogue Forts in Canton River. The object of Mr. Burrows was to induce the Commodore to do something to reopen the communica tion with Whampos, or at least to ascertain whether American vessels could safely proceed thither. " "have," he says in his first letter, dated at Hong Kong, "several American vessels now lying here waiting to know whether we are at war or peace with the Chinese, and whether we can with secu rity proceed to Whampon and obtain cargoes for "our unemployed shipping." Not getting any satisfaction from the Commodore upon this point Mr. Burrows proceeds to a general discussion of the Commodore's late brush with the Chinose. He complains, in very emphatic terms first, that Commodore Armstrong, of his own mere authority, undertook a war with with the Chinese without any just cause, and secondly, that when the mandarins collected a strong fleet to drive the foreigners from Whampoa, he sailed off, leaving the American interests there to the mercy of the Chinese, highly enraged by the recent American attack on the Bogue Forts, and to the protection of a British frigate, which alone enabled them to escape with their lives, though not without the loss of their property. The concluding sentences of this correspondence, in which Mr. Burrows sums up the whole case, will be found in another column. He condemns Armstrong's conduct throughout, and justifies the Chinese in firing at the American boats, in revenge for which the Bogue Forts were destroyed, on the ground that Commodore Armstrong had previously taken part with the English against the Chinese in the attack on Canton, and that the boats fired upon had been engaged in conveying troops to Canton for that Mr. Burrows strongly urges the importance of

keeping open the trade to Whampon under the American flag-a trade which proved so valuable during the former war between the Chinese and the English, and especially important in the present established at Washington City by John P. Heiss,

depressed condition of American shipping in the Chinese waters. He thinks the Americans the more entitled to the Commodore's aid and assistance in this matter, as the war was one of his own waging, without any consultation with them or any orders from the United States.

The letters of the Commodore are rather feeble. amounting to nothing more than an attempt to belit. tle the extent of the American interest at Whatapos and to insinuate that Barrows wishes to employ the American ships to protect his private trade. As to the original point of the correspondence—the question whether we are at peace or war with the Chinese, and whether it is safe to proceed to Whampon, the Commodore expresses himself in the ollowing ambiguous terms:

"My only official intercourse with the Chinese law been with the representatives of the Imperial Government, the Governor-Reneral of Kwang-tung, and I have his assurance that the rights of the Americas flag shall be respected. How far he can make good this assurance, in the present disorganized state of this locality, remains to be proved; but, until some act of the legitimate Chinese authorities is established, inconsistent with such declaration, I have no right to set upon a belief of its insincerity; and if there is a large upon a belief of its insincerity; and if there is a large legitimate trade to be conducted with the village of Whampon, the enterprise of our countrymen will ten the value of the assurance given us by the only know.

It thus appears that, having made war on the Chinese and caused the Americans to be driven from Whampea, the Commodore, instead of going thither himself to test the reality of the accommodation which he says he has made, chooses rather to keep out of harm's way, and to leave it to private enterprise to make this hazardous experiment. On the whole, it seems pretty evident that, if we had had no ships-of-war in the Chinese waters, American interests there would have been much better of han they are at present.

It very generally happens in the case of every rascality that sooner or later it returns to plague the inventor, and that often in the most unexpected manner. Of this we have a striking instance in the case of the fillibuster invasion of Nicaragua. The responsibility for that scheme of robbery and plunder is not by any means to be limited to Walker, nor to his immediate agents in this country, by whose gross falsehoods and studied misrepresentation so many unfortunate men were induced to enlist in that wretched and disgraceful service. Nor does this responsibilty rest solely or even mainly with the capitalists who took stock in this piratical enterprise, and, in defiance of the laws of their country no less than of every sentiment of justice and right, furnished money, provisions, arms, ammunition and transportation, for the invasion and conquest and plunder of a country and people with whom neither their country nor themselves had ever had any quarrel, except indeed the quarrel related by Æsop between the wolf and the lamb. Nor are we inclined to lay the whole blame, or even the larger share of it, upon our Government, which, while making some faint pretenses of enforcing the neutrality laws, stood by and permitted, if it did not encurage, this outrage, The true and responsible culprits in the case were the American people, for, without the support and encouragement given to this enterprise by the sentiment and feeling of a large part of the public, it never would have gone on, and the Government never would have permitted it to go on as it did.

And as Americans have been the instigators and getters up of this enterprise, so it is Americans who are the great losers and sufferers by it. Ner is this loss limited to those who have contributed money or personal services to the enterprise, to he Transit Companies, whether the old or the new ne, or to gentlemen who, as it appears, sent nvoices of muskets and howitzers to the fillibusters. A great many innocent persons have been drawn into the circle. It appears that this plundering invasion of Central America, by the interruption which it interposed to the operations of legitimate commerce, was the direct cause of the failure of Greene & Co. at Paris-a failure which will probably cause inconvenience and loss to a greater number of Americans than could that of any other single European house. Not only were they bankers for almost all the American residents at Paris, it Americans traveling in all parts of the Continent were accustomed to take as the means of paying their expenses Greene & Co.'s circulating drafts. Many an American traveler, stopped short far off from home and left destitute of the means of getting back, will have cause to curse the folly of our people and the feebleness of our Government in allowing bands of robbers to be enlisted and organized in our great seaport towns for objects hostile and fatal to all the regular operations of commerce. If our merchants and people are not to be kept from fitting out plundering expeditions to pick the pockets, rob the houses and steal the lands of their neighbors, by any higher consideration, we hope that they will, at least, learn in time that honesty is the best policy.

The Government of the United States has-very wisely, in our opinion-enacted that its Consular agents in foreign ports shall not there engage in traffic or speculations, but shall be Consuls only, so long as they retain that official character. The wisdom of this restriction is evinced in a case litigated in our Courts, and which was argued before Justice Nelson in the U. S. District Court on Saturday. We refer to that of Graham vs. Meyer & Stucken, already alluded to in our columns, and of which the Consular aspect alone seems of public importance and interest.

That the plaintiff Graham, in a suit involving a large amount of property, was thrown out of our State Courts by a plea to the jurisdiction interposed t the eleventh hour by one of the defendants, Stucken, averring that he was Consul for Hanover, nd therefore not amenable to State jurisdiction, we have already stated; adding that we understood this plea had been interposed in the U. S. District Court also. This was plumply denied by the deendants' counsel, in a letter dated December 1, 1856, and published on the following day.

It must astonish plain men to hear that this very plea to the jurisdiction was made, in a preliminary argument on the case on Saturday, and the whole case in fact rested upon the assumption that no mercantile firm in which one of the partners is a Consul for some Foreign power can be sued even in our Federal Courts, unless the action be originated in the Supreme Court at Washington City! Whether this be indeed the law remains to be seen; but if it be the law, then we say every Foreign Consul among us should be required to have his hat chalked with his official designation, so that only those who chose to trust their property in such keeping might deal with him. " Careat emptor" may be a good rule in some cases; but let the essential facts be fairly understood, so that he who deals with a Consul may know that he is such, sad govern himself accordingly.

" The States" is the name of a new journal